

✓ Galien Tristle

MOUNTAIN PINE BEETLE

CONTROL PROJECT PLAN

Targhee National Forest

Spring 1965

(Revised)

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Insect Control Officer Date

Approved by: D. J. Massarik 3/30/65
Timber Staff Officer Date

Approved by: Clavin F. W. Taylor 3/31/65
Forest Supervisor Date

10,000 gal storage

Oil contract

check with Tel...

110,000 gal oil
50,000 lbs

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TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST
MOUNTAIN PINE BEETLE CONTROL PROJECT
SUPPRESSION PLAN
Spring 1965 (Revised)

I. Introduction

Operational surveys were conducted during the fall of 1964. Epidemic infestations found, which were considered practical to treat, are shown in the following tabulation of estimates.

<u>District</u>	<u>Trees</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Spencer	12,900	3,700
Island Park	35,800	25,260
Ashton	35,300	28,270
Porcupine	10,000	1,000
Teton Basin	85,300	28,210
Rexburg	1,000	270
Swan Valley	<u>500</u>	<u>540</u>
 TOTAL:	 180,800	 87,250

The Forest Supervisor was informed on January 6, 1965 that funds would not be available to do the complete control job. On March 19, 1965 a planning meeting was held at the Supervisor's Office. An administrative decision was made to treat certain high value areas and areas of strategic location. This decision was based on an alternate proposal presented to the Regional Forester on January 14, 1965 since funds were not available to finance the complete control project. Verbal instructions to proceed with this alternate proposal were given by Regional Division of Insect TM and Disease Control personnel on March 11, 1965. Funds necessary to accomplish this accepted proposal were outlined in our 5200 memorandum to the Regional Forester of January 14, 1965.

II. Treating Units

The units were selected for treatment for the following reasons:

A. Island Park District

Sawtell Unit - Selected because of its location adjacent to area treated during spring of 1965. Also, recreation, timber, and esthetic values are too high to allow the infestation to go unchecked. It was partially prespotted during the fall of 1964.

Moose Creek Unit - Selected because of its location within the Moose Creek timber sale area. The sale is the largest one of its kind in the United States, and to not treat this area would jeopardize this valuable timber resource.

Thurbin Ridge Unit - Selected because of its location adjacent to Island Park Reservoir. Recreation and esthetic values are high and the infestation is isolated.

Last Chance Unit - Selected because it is an isolated infestation along U. S. Highway 191. It was prespotted during the fall of 1964. There are high recreation and timber values threatened by this spot of epidemic infestation.

B. Porcupine District

Calf Creek Unit - Selected because it is also an isolated infestation which threatens the Yellowstone National Park. Recreation values are very high. This unit was prespotted during the fall of 1964.

C. Teton Basin District

Bitch Creek Unit - Selected because of its strategic location with respect to uninfested areas to the north of it. It is located on the north edge of the area treated last spring and was prespotted last fall.

Mill Creek and Twin Creeks Units - These units were treated last winter and weather forced the shut-down of the project before completion. They are small areas and are included so that they can be completely treated.

D. Rexburg District

Corral Creek Unit - Selected because it is an isolated hot-spot threatening adjacent timber stands on the Teton Basin and Swan Valley Districts.

C. Swan Valley District

Swan Valley Units - There are five small infestations included in this unit. They are selected for treatment because we feel that, if they are treated, we can stop the beetles on this district.

The Sawtell, Calf Creek and Bitch Creek units will be contracted for spraying.

The Moose Creek, Thurbin Ridge and Last Chance units will be chemically treated by the Island Park force account crew. The Mill Creek and Twin Creeks units will be treated in early July by the Teton Basin District crew.

The Rexburg force account crew will treat the Corral Creek and Swan Valley units by both fall and burn and chemical spraying. Fall and burn will only be done until the snow conditions allow the packing of goop cans by horse. Most of these areas are remote and this will allow the crew to start work earlier than if only chemical treatment is done.

Location of treating areas, numbers of infested trees, type of infestation, accessibility and size of infestation were the determining factors for the decision to contract or force account treat an area.

Summary

<u>District</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Trees</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Method</u>
Island Park	Sawtell	10,750	8,500	Contract
	Moose Creek	3,460	2,630	Force Account
	Thurbin Ridge	1,350	2,120	Force Account
	Last Chance	240	1,300	Force Account
		<u>15,820</u>		
Porcupine	Calf Creek	7,000	1,000	Contract
Teton Basin	Bitch Creek	3,400	1,300	Contract
	Mill Creek	500	400	Force Account
	Twin Creeks	100	100	Force Account
		<u>4,800</u>		
Rexburg	Corral Creek	1,000	260	Force Account
Swan Valley	All	<u>500</u>	<u>540</u>	Force Account
TOTAL:		28,300	18,150	

	<u>Trees</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Contract	21,150	10,800
Force Account	<u>7,150</u>	<u>7,350</u>
TOTALS:	28,300	18,150

Areas to be treated are located both in Idaho and Wyoming. The trees and acres to be treated in each state are shown below:

	<u>Trees</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Idaho	21,060	16,960
Wyoming	<u>7,240</u>	<u>1,190</u>
TOTALS:	28,300	18,150

III. Multiple Use Coordination

Overall planning and coordination for the entire project is assigned to the Insect Control Officer under the direction of the Timber Staff Officer. Planning and supervision for each individual project is the responsibility of the District Ranger involved, who also has the responsibility for assuring that all phases of the project are conducted in accordance with the management direction contained in the Caribou-Targhee Subregion Guide and the Ranger District multiple use plans. The Forest Supervisor retains the authority to terminate spraying activities if they result in unacceptable impacts on forest resources.

No project work will commence until a multiple use survey and report has been prepared by the Ranger, approved by the Forest Supervisor and copies are available to project personnel. The units, described in Section II above, were selected after full consideration was given to the impacts on forest resources by all infestations on the forest. It was administratively determined that, to allow these selected units to go untreated, more values would be adversely affected than others.

IV. Treating Techniques

A. Stringlining

1. As much stringlining was done as possible during the fall of 1964.)
2. All lines are strung at a height so that large game animals or domestic livestock will not pull them down or break them.
3. All lines are tagged at the beginning and end of the line and at five-chain intervals along each line with a manila, buff-colored tag. All tags will show the stringline number and number of chains from beginning. Beginning and ending tags are labeled as such.
4. A piece of flagging at least 6 inches long will be hung at each tag so that they may be easily seen. All stringlines strung in the fall were flagged every chain so that they can be easily followed if they have been broken by snow or animals.
5. Tags and flagging will not be attached to the stringline. They will be attached to the limb of a tree or bush on or adjacent to the stringline.
6. Distance between stringlines is as follows:
 - a. Prespotted areas - three chains wide, not exceeding four at any point.
 - b. Spot-and-treat areas - two chains wide, not exceeding three at any point.
7. Wherever it is necessary to break the stringline, such as across roads and lakes, a tag is hung on each side of the break showing stringline number. Where lines cross roads or trails, they are tagged showing line number.

B. Spotting Specifications

1. Spotters will be required to spot at least 98 percent of the infested trees on any area. A tree will be considered infested if it has a DBH of 4" or more, and contains live, young mountain pine beetle, its larvae or pupae twenty-four inches above the ground line or higher.

2. Forest Service spotting crews will consist of at least three spotters and one crew leader.
3. Spotters will make a visual check of all live lodgepole pine with a DBH of four inches or greater within a stringline. Only when the visual examination reveals indication of infestation such as frass, pitch tubes or entrance holes, will the spotter chop into a tree.

To check a suspected tree, the spotter will check with his hatchet in not more than three places. He will, therefore, need to inspect each tree at least as close as arm's length.

4. When an infested tree is found, the tree will be tagged for treating with an orange tag. This tag will be divided by a horizontal perforation across the middle. Each half will be identically numbered. The spotter will mark the stringline number on each half, with the tag facing the beginning of the stringline. The opposite side of the tree will be blazed.
5. Trees will be tagged with consecutive numbers by stringline.
6. Each person will be permitted to spot only after he has been trained and has demonstrated his capability in determining an infested tree.

C. Spraying Specifications

1. All infested trees must be sprayed to a height of at least thirty feet or to a four-inch top, whichever is lower.
2. On trees with an infestation higher than thirty feet, spray crews will fell such trees only if the height of infestation exceeds thirty feet on more than five percent of the trees in any stringline.

If more than five percent of the trees within a stringline infested above thirty feet, the sprayers will fell them and spray the entire infested portion. The project supervisor of each unit will be responsible for determining if it is necessary to fell the trees.

3. Stumps on felled trees will not exceed 12" in height on the uphill side. Infested trees adjacent to any body of water which cannot be sprayed standing without having direct streams of the spray falling into the water will be felled away from the water and sprayed on the ground.
4. Any obstruction of a road or trail caused by felling of trees will be cleared by the spray crew.

5. All trees, standing or felled, will be sprayed in such a manner that no insecticide flows into a body of water.
6. Trees which are less than twelve inches DBH will be sprayed on at least three sides. Trees which are over 12" DBH will be sprayed on four sides.
7. In spraying, the sprayer will start spraying at the high point on the tree and spray downward to the base in one slow movement. The insecticide will be sprayed so that it flows down the tree as it is sprayed. A tree will not be considered as being adequately sprayed if it is only dampened.

V. Financial Plan

A. There are not enough funds available on the forest to complete the spring project as outlined in this plan. Therefore, it is essential that we receive an additional allotment of F.Y. 1965 funds. Also, F.Y. 1966 funds are necessary to complete the work in July of this year. This section outlines our financial program with available forest funds, additional F.Y. 1965 funds needed, and F.Y. 1966 funds needed to complete the Targhee spring suppression project.

B. Fiscal Year 1965 Fund Breakdown

<u>Organizational Unit</u>	<u>Forest Funds Available</u>	<u>Additional Funds Needed</u>	<u>Total</u>
Island Park District	\$ 25,900	\$ 29,200	\$ 55,100
Porcupine District	5,111	3,089	8,200
Teton Basin District	1,800	3,800	5,600
Rexburg District	3,115	--	3,115
Swan Valley District	430	--	430
Insect Control Staff Expense	7,994*	--	7,994
General Expense	--	2,911	2,911
TOTALS:	\$44,350	\$ 39,000	\$ 83,350

Amount of additional F.Y. 1965 funds requested: \$39,000

* Includes F.Y. 1965 diesel oil needs, warehousing, and mileage for Insect Control Officer. Insect Control Officer's wages are included in General Expense Assessment made from previous allotments and is not considered in this plan.

E. Summary of Financial Plan for Targhee Spring Project

<u>Unit</u>	<u>F.Y. 1965</u>	<u>F.Y. 1966</u>	<u>Spring Project Total</u>	
Staff Expenses and Salaries	\$ 7,994	\$ 10,000	\$ 17,994	
Island Park District	55,100	26,275	81,375	500
Porcupine District	8,200	19,000	27,200	288
Teton Basin District	5,600	6,025	11,625	290
Rexburg District	3,115	3,820	6,935	693
Swan Valley District	430	--	430	116
General Expense Assessment	2,911	6,500	9,411	92
TOTALS:	\$83,350	\$71,620	\$154,970	5.477

D. Fiscal Year 1966 Financial Request

Experience has shown that we cannot wait until fall surveys have been completed to receive funds for fall control work, if we are to take the best advantage of good fall treating weather. Therefore, we are requesting an initial amount, based on last fall surveys. Also, due to not being financed for a complete spring control project, we anticipate a greater need for survey funds than were needed last fall. On this basis, we are requesting an initial allotment for insect control, which will be used during the first half of the fiscal year as outlined below.

Amount necessary to complete spring project -	\$ 71,620
Insect Control Staff Salary (18 p.p.) -	9,000
Insect Surveys -	30,000
Fall Control Projects -	200,000
General Expense Assessment -	23,500
Grand Total to December 31, 1965 -	\$334,120
Fiscal Year 1966 Initial Request -	<u>\$334,120</u>

A written plan for the use of the survey and fall control funds will be submitted by September 15, 1965.

E. Financial Controls (ADP Coding)

1. All insect control suppression expenditures will be ADP coded as follows:

700
25/195
196
11000
Trees
penetrate

1st Digit

- 1 - Force Account chemical treating.
- 2 - Fell and burn.
- 3 - Payment to tree treating contractors.
- 4 - Spotting for contract areas.
- 5 - Stringlining for contract areas.
- 6 - Tree spraying contract administration (include checker foreman and checkers' salaries, travel, supplies, and equipment, etc.)
- 7 - Project road construction and maintenance (include snow removal).
- 8 - Camp costs.
- 9 - Overhead (include only project supervisors and their assistants, clerk, safety officers, S.O. personnel, and quality control officers. All other overhead are field personnel and should be charged to the work they supervise).

2nd Digit

- 71 - Supplies and miscellaneous
- 72 - EDB
- 73 - Meals
- 74 - Equipment
- 75 - Salaries
- 76 - Travel (personal car and per diem)
- 77 - Equipment Rental (pool and non-pool equipment)
- 78 - Services

2. Control Dates

A financial review will be held on the first and third Tuesdays in June, 1965 at the Targhee N. F. Supervisor's office. Each District will have a record of expenditures to date and their projected expenditures to June 30, 1965. Surpluses or deficits in allotments will be adjusted at that time.

All contract unit tree estimates will be presented at the third Tuesday of June meeting. The money for contract-treating payments will be balanced between the contracts, or limits set for maximum number of trees to be treated with F.Y. 1965 money then.

F. Contract Administration

District Rangers or their representatives will be designated as Contracting Officer's Representatives for all treating, horse and subsistence contracts which are awarded for their respective districts. The oil contract will be administered from the Supervisor's office with the Insect Control Officer being designated C.O.R.

The following contracts will be prepared and submitted by April 10, 1965 to the Insect and Disease Control Branch in the Regional Office for review and checking with Procurement and Supply:

1. Treating Contract
2. Horse Contract
3. Subsistence Contract
4. Diesel Oil Contract (specifications will be submitted for preparation of a Regionwide contract for this item.)

After these have been reviewed and returned to the forest, we will hold a pre-bid conference. It is planned to have all contracts awarded by May 7, 1965.

VI. Equipment, Supplies, and Detailers

- A. The Insect control equipment on hand at the Targhee Insect Control warehouse will be sufficient for the needs of this project.
- B. Vehicular equipment needs are as follows:
 - 1 - 1/2 ton pickup
 - 2 - Jeep station wagon 4 wheel drive
 - 1 - Carryall

The pickup and carryall are on the forest fleet and are due to be replaced. We request that these two vehicles be assigned to insect control, as summer fleet, as soon as the new replacements are available.

We also request that the Insect and Disease Control Branch of the R.O. arrange to provide the two Jeep 4-wheel drive station wagons as soon as possible.

- C. Insecticide needs are as follows:

50,000 gallons diesel - F.Y. 1965
30,000 gallons diesel - F.Y. 1966
500 gallons EDB - F.Y. 1966

We have enough mixed goop and EDB on hand so that, with the above purchases as outlined, our insecticide needs will be sufficient. The oil will be purchased by contract as shown. We request that the R.O. Insect and Disease Control Branch make arrangements to supply us with the EDB shown, when it is needed.

Lost Chance Camp

1300 A 280 T

-10-

Chuck Thurston 1350
2120

D. Detailers

We request that a mechanic be detailed to the forest by May 1. After checking out all insect control equipment, he will be detailed to the Island Park District until the end of the project, except as needed elsewhere.

VII. Timber Sales

Planned insect control timber sales have been previously shown on the original F.Y. 1965 plan, submitted in August 1964. Increased effort and planning is being carried out to correlate logging into effective insect control suppression. Within the local mill capacity, we are fitting the removal of infested trees into the period prior to the flight of the insects. So far our efforts have resulted in the removal of 11,000 infested trees. There will be a significant additional number of trees taken by logging before the insects begin to fly this summer.

VIII. Insecticide Handling and Mixing

- A. The insecticide mixture used will be of Ethylene dibromide and #2 diesel fuel. All insecticide will be supplied from the Island Park Ranger Station goop dump.
- B. Insecticide will be mixed 1 part of EDB to 19 parts of oil.
- C. Jeep cans will be checked out to each contractor by a different color. They will pick up the mixed insecticide at the dumps described above either in the cans or in bulk, whichever they prefer.
- D. All insecticide at the dumps and in the field will be handled in a manner to insure that none gets onto any body of water. Care will be exercised to avoid spilling on the ground.

IX. Quality Control

A. Contract

- 1. At least 50 percent of the trees treated by a contractor will be checked for compliance with contract specifications. More will be checked if the C.O.R. feels it is necessary.
- 2. The forest insect control officer or his assistant will make spot-checks and document on check report form R4-5200-2.
- 3. The Regional Office entomologists will be called to periodically check the development of the insects so that treating can be stopped when it is no longer technically practical to continue.

4. The Regional Office insect control officer or his representative will be asked to check our treating techniques to insure that we are doing the job properly.

B. Force Account

1. Each force account crew will be checked at least once a week by the project supervisor or his assistant. This check will be documented on a check report (R4-5200-2).
2. The district file of these check reports will be checked periodically by the forest insect control officer or his representative. They will also spot-check spotting and treating crews.

X. Safety

The Forest Insect Control Officer will have responsibilities for both I&E and safety. His duties in safety will be to review the Forest and District safety plans to insure that all hazards have been recognized. He will make periodic safety checks to insure compliance with the approved safety program. He will provide any assistance to the districts that is needed, such as training, supplies, and information. He will consult with and advise the District Rangers or their representatives on any suggestions for improvement of safety practices.

The safety coordination plan follows.

SAFETY COORDINATION PLAN
Insect Control Project
Targhee National Forest
F.Y. 1965

I. Objective

- A. Aid implementation of Forest, District, and Project safety plans.
- B. Assist the Rangers and project officers in meeting their safety goals.

II. Responsibility

- A. The District Ranger is responsible for the safety program on his district.
 - 1. He can delegate the authority for carrying out the safety program to his unit project supervisor, unit safety officer, etc., but not his responsibility.
 - 2. Every project employee is responsible for his own safety, the safety of those he supervises, and the safety of everyone in his vicinity.
 - 3. The Contracting Officer's Representative is responsible for gaining compliance from the contractor and his employees with regard to the safety clauses in the contract.
- B. The S.O. Insect Control Officer is responsible to the Forest Supervisor for coordinating safety activities and helping all the district and project personnel meet their safety goals.

III. Action Plans

- A. The project safety plans on each district will be adhered to by all project personnel.
 - 1. Copies of the weekly safety meetings will be forwarded weekly to the S.O.
 - a. Included should be a resume' of the past week's safety record, including CA-1 cases and near-misses.
 - 2. Reviews of safety plans, safety meeting reports, inspection reports, accident reports, and hazard surveys will be made, and findings discussed with the district safety officer and other involved personnel.

B. Safety Hazard Analysis

The following is a safety hazard analysis report compiled from the district project safety plans:

Ethylene Dibromide (EDB, Goop)

This chemical is caustic; i.e., it will burn the skin and cause blisters. Personnel should handle with care and avoid letting it come in contact with their skin. Any chemical that does get on the skin or clothing should be washed off immediately with soap and water. Contaminated clothing should be thoroughly cleaned before reuse. (Goop dump workers should use plastic, nylon, or neoprene gloves and rubber boots.) Contaminated gloves should not be carried in pockets. The goop dumps should be protected from the public, and vice versa. Spilled goop should be cleaned up immediately, and the dump areas kept clean and orderly.

The chemical is poisonous. Containers should be so marked. Users will see that goop will not reach streams or lakes; damage plants, contaminate soil, or harm birds, fish, or animals.

EDB is flammable. While not explosive, the same fire precautions should be taken with it as with diesel fuel.

Finally, EDB is highly corrosive to aluminum and copper, and should never be put in containers made of any of these materials. Iron and bronze will be affected, but may be used. Natural rubber is disintegrated quickly and should not be used.

Proper Clothing

Hard hats will be worn by all personnel in the woods. Foremen and unit supervisors should see that all their personnel use adequate footwear.

Other items are mentioned under EDB.

Livestock

Only authorized personnel will handle saddle or pack stock. Special training will be given to inexperienced users. Make sure animals are aware of your approach or presence.

Vehicle Use

The features of weather and terrain which vehicles will be used will necessitate extreme safety considerations and precautions. Particular attention should be given to proper qualification of drivers.

In addition: Loose equipment should not be carried in the same compartment as personnel, make frequent "803's", repair or improve bad road hazards or conditions when possible, turn off engine when dismounting, check both in front and behind vehicle before moving it, do not overload, check mud holes and chuckholes before trying to cross, and no standing in moving trucks.

Hatchets (also axes, saws, stapling hammers, other hand tools)

Keep them sharp. (Use handle and guards on files.) Keep the handles tight. (Wedges are cheap.) No horseplay, no throwing. Carry and store safely.

Power Saws

Start saws on the ground in safe position. Do not carry or walk with a saw while it is running. Clear working area and escape route in crowded work area. Avoid sawing with the top of the bar when possible. Provide firm footing. Keep chain well oiled and sharp.

Game (moose, elk, bear, deer)

Avoid, if possible, but specifically do not harass. It is the season when if you see young animals there must be an anxious mama nearby, and vice versa.

Diesel Fuel

This is a flammable liquid. There should be no smoking within 50 feet. Containers should be tagged and grounded. Refer to F.S. Health and Safety Code, Section 3.3.

Camp Facilities

Provide and check for: proper sanitation, wiring, steps, water test, gas fittings, orderliness.

General

Refer to F.S. Health and Safety Code, Section 8, for proper signing and color coding.

XI. Information and Education

The Insect Control staff officer will correlate all I&E activities for the insect control project. He will prepare news releases for radio, television, and newspapers. He will also conduct show-me trips to the various project areas.

All insect control news releases, whether prepared by Rangers or others will be reviewed by the Forest I&E officer. This is to insure effective coordination of these news releases.

An I&E plan for the insect control project follows.

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION PLAN

Insect Control Project
Targhee National Forest
F.Y. 1965

I. Introduction

The purpose of this plan is to provide for getting accurate information to the public concerning the insect problem, what the Forest Service is doing about it, and how. This must be done in order to gain their understanding and support. The public has the right to know what their tax dollars are accomplishing. The insect damage and necessity for controlling it must be made known. The methods of control, and the efficiency of the operation should likewise be made clear.

The affects of the insect, if uncontrolled, on the local economy should be made know to those affected. This may include those directly affected, such as timber operators and their employees, owners of neighboring timbered lands; or those indirectly affected, such as the motel, hotel, cafe, and filling station operators who serve the traveling public. The probable spread of the infestation and resultant damage, if uncontrolled, would have a sizeable impact on the economies of the local communities.

Similarly, the economies of the towns near the projects will be bolstered by the influx of personnel and equipment brought in to do the insect control work. Approximately \$155,000 will be spent on the projects this spring, and most of it will probably be respent in the communities near the projects.

II. Problems

Possible problems of an I&E nature which, while not necessarily anticipated, should be prepared for, include:

- A. Opposition to the spraying on the grounds that there are harmful affects on fish, birds, small game, big game, or livestock. While such impressions are false, and should be corrected when encountered, it would be better to disspell such fears before they are voiced. The same is true for any possible fears for public safety due to harmful effects of EDB.
- B. Adverse comments on the high expense of the work. It should be brought out that the benefits of the control program outweigh the expense.
- C. Opposition to the contracting of the work; likely of contractors bring in manpower from outside areas if there is local labor available. This could be especially touchy if the contractors' employees conduct themselves badly, such as by running up bills, bouncing checks, drunkenness, etc. The reasons and advantages for contracting should be made known. Efforts to work with the contractors to handle difficult personnel should be made by the Rangers and the C.O.R.'s.
- D. Complaints of inefficiency and/or waste. The best way to lick this problem is to see that there is no basis for it. Contractors, their employees, and new Forest Service employees should be broadly oriented

with the insect control program and how it fits in with other Forest Service programs. The reasons for stiff contract requirements, close inspections, living conditions, etc., should be explained.

III. Responsibilities

- A. The District Rangers are responsible for the I&E program for the projects on their districts and in their spheres of influence. Particularly newsworthy items, and project news of more than local interest should be forwarded to or brought to the attention of the insect control officer in the S.O. The Rangers should pay particular attention to seeing that unfavorable information does not originate from Forest Service crews and district personnel.
- B. The Insect Control Officer in the S.O. will be responsible for I&E work at the S.O. level.

IV. Contacts and Media

A. Newspapers

- 1. News releases will be made to applicable papers as news items come up, such as:
 - a. Contract awards
 - b. Work commences
 - c. Progress report (mid-project, or weekly)
 - d. Project completion

B. Radio

- 1. The program, as scheduled for May 3 on KRXX, will be prepared by the Insect Control Officer.
- 2. KRXX and Idaho Falls stations will be contacted for additional program possibilities.
- 3. Newsworthy items will be furnished currently as applicable.

C. Group Presentations

- 1. Will be made or arranged for interested groups at their request. Forest Service members of these groups will make arrangements with the Insect Control Officer.

XII. Reports and Records

A. Records

Each district will keep the following records and send to the S.O. at the end of the project.

1. Daily Record of Expenditures
2. Progress map showing daily progress.
 - a. Will be 2" scale.
 - b. Will show stringlining, spotting and spraying as they are completed.
3. Daily Progress Record (R4-5200-10)
 - a. If a unit has both contract and force account treating, a separate record will be kept on each operation.

B. Reports

The following reports will be made as indicated:

<u>Name of Report</u>	<u>Due</u>	<u>Where</u>	<u>By Whom</u>
1. Weekly Progress Report (R4-5200-6)	Friday Monday	S.O. R.O.	DFR S.O.

(This report is due each Monday in the R.O. Therefore, the reporting period will be from Wednesday through the following Tuesday to allow the Rangers to have their reports in the S.O. by Friday morning. A 1/2" scale progress map should be sent with the report. It will be returned to the district after the S.O. progress map is posted each week.)

2. Final Project Report	20 days after completion	S.O.	DFR
	30 days after completion	R.O.	S.O.

This report will include the following:

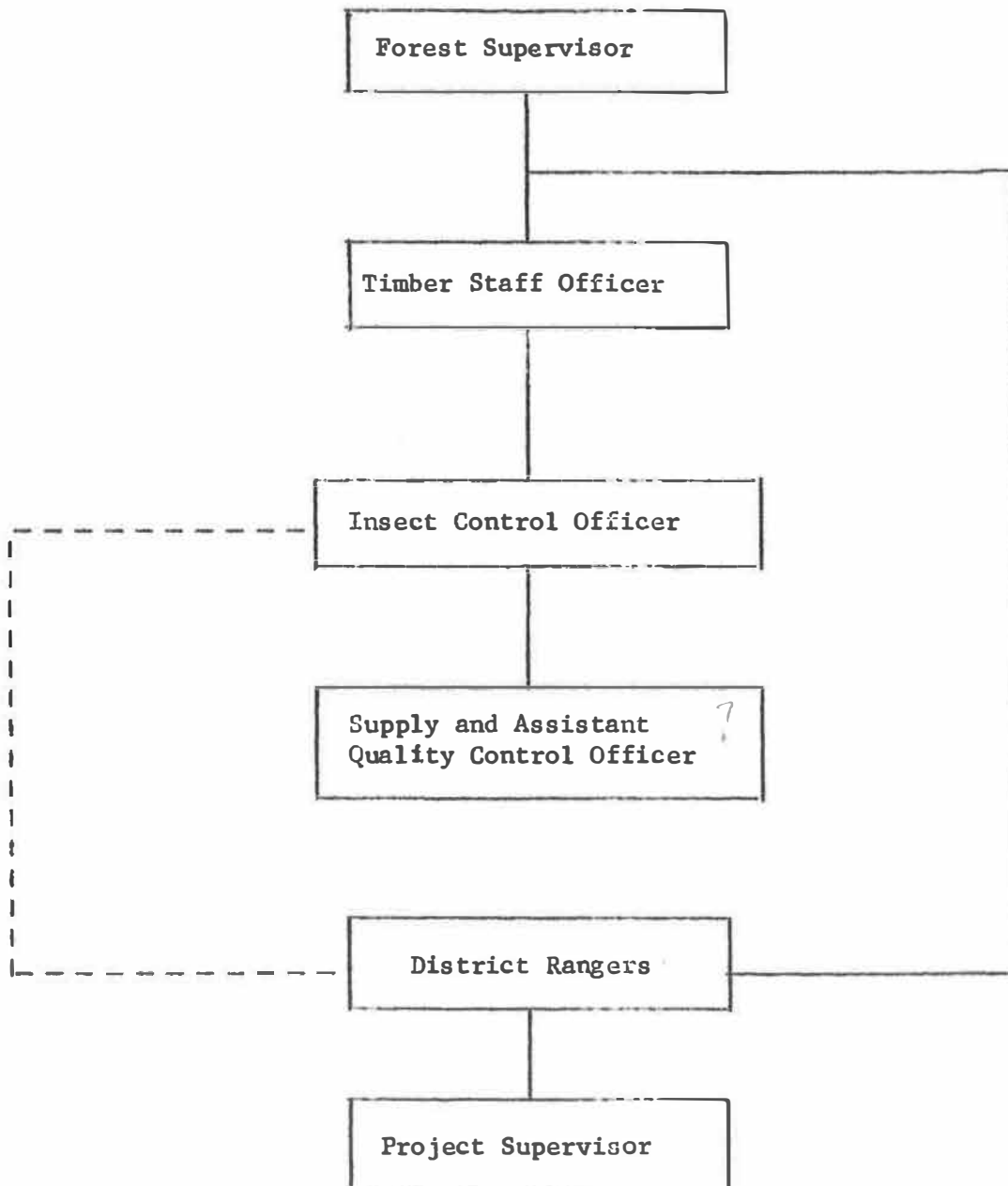
- a. Narrative Report (See FSM 5244.32).
- b. Inventory of all insect control equipment.
- c. Forest Insect and Disease Suppression Report (R4-5200-12). This report must be submitted for each state in which work is done. It will require that expenditure records, trees and acres treated, man-days worked (both force account and contract) be kept for each state.

- d. Safety Report - show the following:
 - (1) Total man hours worked and miles driven.
 - (2) Number of vehicle accidents.
 - (3) Personnel accidents including first aid cases, compensation cases, and lost-time accidents.
- e. Copies of daily progress records (R4-5200-10).
- f. Copies of daily expenditure records.
- g. Personnel ratings (Administratively Confidential) - show the following:
 - (1) Evaluation of each detailer.
 - (2) Performance list showing each man that worked on the project showing name, position held, rating, and what higher position they could fill (both permanent and temporary).
- h. Pesticide Use Report (R4-5200-13) - for fiscal year only.
- i. Treating maps (1" scale) - show the following:
 - (1) Number of trees by units
 - (2) Number of acres by units
 - (3) This should be shown by areas as shown on the treating plan maps.

XIII. Training

Before any work is started on suppression projects, a formal training session will be held including classroom and field study. The Insect Control Officer will conduct these sessions assisted by the most experienced personnel available. The R.O. entomologists will be asked to help in the spotter training.

F. Y. 1965
Insect Control Suppression Organization
Targhee National Forest



XIV. Graphic Section

LEGEND

Contract Area -



Force Account Area -



ISLAND PARK RANGER DISTRICT

D-2

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST

IDAHO

BOISE MERIDIAN

1964

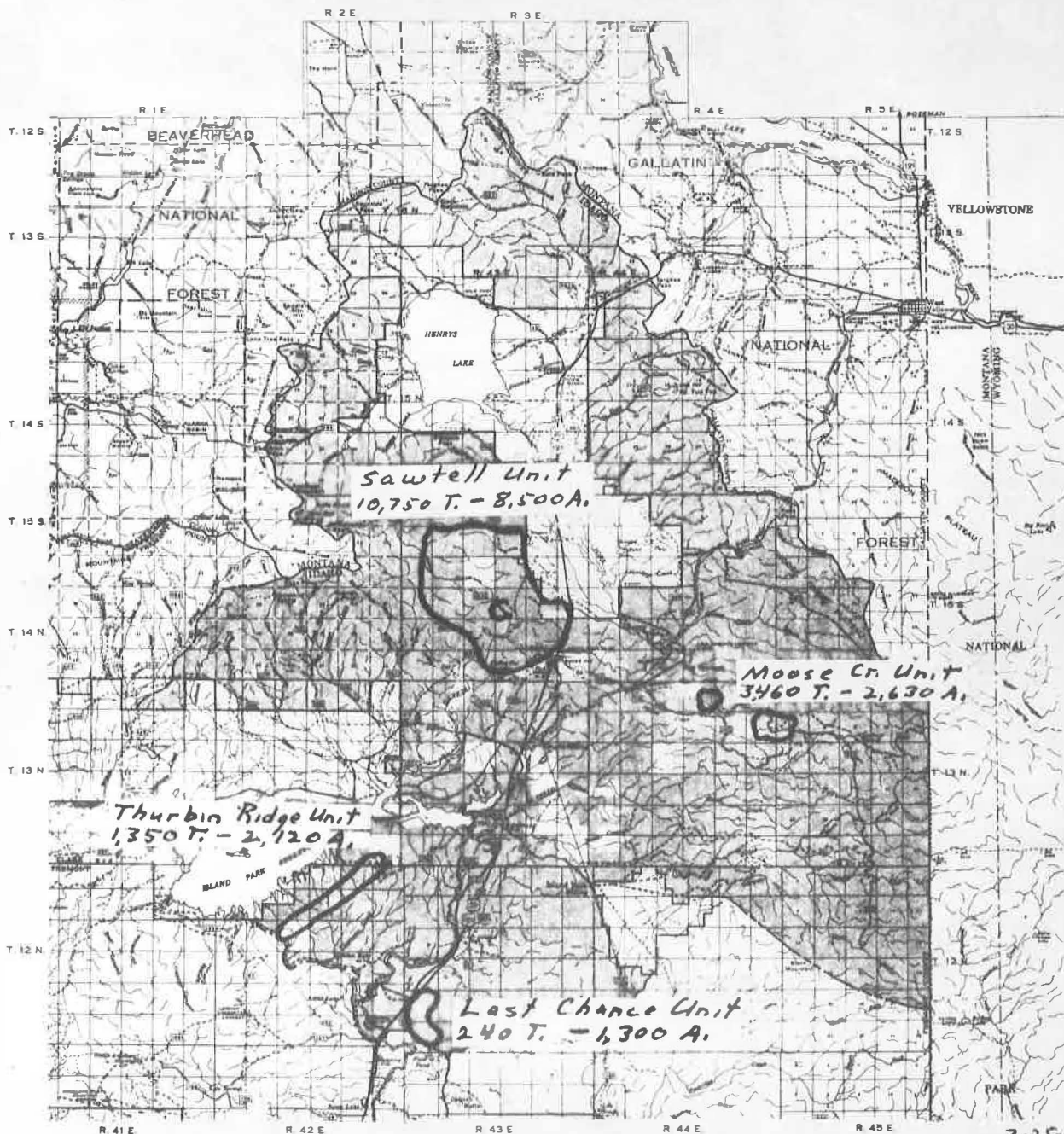


LEGEND

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| — National Forest Boundary | — Boundary |
| --- Adjacent National Forest Boundary | --- Exclusion Line |
| — Forest Road | — Forest Supervisor's Headquarters |
| — 6th National Road | — Ranger Station |
| — State Road | — Firetower or Ranger Station not permanently occupied |
| — Private Road | — Foreman's or Ranger Station |
| — Interstate Highway | — Transportation Station |
| — U.S. Highway | — Transportation Station and Permanent Lookout Station |
| — State Highway | — Foreman's or Ranger Station |
| — Forest Development Road | — House, Cabin, or Other Building |
| — Road | — National Forest Land, Range, or Other Area |

Force Account Area -

Contract Area -



3-25-64
JBA